APPENDIX H—AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN EVALUATION REPORT

This report documents the process used to evaluate nominations for areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) considered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in developing the Kanab Resource Management Plan (RMP). In brief, the BLM interdisciplinary team evaluated five nominations for ACECs, totaling 126,170 acres within the decision area. Two nominations covered the same area. Of these, four areas totaling 56,800 acres met the criteria for relevant and important values, resources, natural systems or processes, or hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values) and were identified as potential ACECs. In addition, the one existing ACEC (Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon) was reviewed and found to contain relevant and important values on areas outside the current ACEC boundary (totaling 3,800 acres).

BACKGROUND

The BLM is directed by law, regulation, and policy to consider designating and protecting ACECs when developing land use plans.

The Law: FLPMA

> *In the development and revision of land use plans, the Secretary shall … give priority to the designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern.*—Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Title II, Section 202(c)3
>
> *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" (often referred as "ACECs") means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*—FLPMA, Title I, Section 103(a)

The Regulation: 43 CFR 1610.7-2

To be a potential ACEC, both of the following criteria shall be met:

- *Relevance:* There shall be present a significant historic, cultural, or scenic value; a fish or wildlife resource or other natural system or process; or a natural hazard.
- *Importance:* The above described value, resource, system, process, or hazard shall have substantial significance and values. This generally requires qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern.

The Policy: BLM Manual 1613

BLM Manual 1613, *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern,* provides direction for identifying, analyzing, designating, monitoring, and managing ACECs. Key points are as follows:

- The ACEC designation indicates to the public that the BLM recognizes that an area has significant values and has established special management measures to protect those values.
- Designation of ACECs is performed only through the resource management planning process, either in an RMP itself or in a plan amendment.
- To be designated as an ACEC, an area must require special management attention to protect the important and relevant values.
- Potential ACECs are identified as early as possible in the planning process.
- Existing ACECs are subject to reconsideration when plans are revised.
- Members of the public or other agencies may nominate an area for consideration as a potential ACEC. BLM personnel are encouraged to recommend areas for consideration as ACECs.
- No formal or special procedures are associated with nomination.
- An interdisciplinary team evaluates each resource or hazard to determine if it meets the relevance and importance criteria. The field manager approves the relevance and importance criteria.
- If an area is found not to meet the relevance and importance criteria, the analysis supporting that conclusion must be included in the RMP and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

EVALUATION PROCESS

Existing ACEC

One ACEC (220 acres) currently exists within the Kanab Field Office. The existing ACEC was reviewed as part of this EIS. It was found to continue to meet mandatory relevance and importance criteria as identified in Attachment 1.

Table AH-1. Existing ACEC

ACEC Name	Public Land Acres	County
Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon	220	Kane

ACEC Nominations

Five ACEC nominations were received during the scoping process and subsequent data requests (Map 1, Nominated ACECs) (Table AH-2). One area received two nominations (the BLM-administered portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes) for the same relevant and important values and is evaluated under the Welsh's Milkweed Potential ACEC. Nominations were evaluated in accordance with BLM Manual 1613. Values meeting mandatory relevance and importance criteria were identified and are the basis for establishing potential ACECs for further consideration in the RMP. (Criteria used for the relevance and importance evaluation are included in Attachment 1.)

Table AH-2. ACEC Nominations

	Nominated Area	Public Land Acres	County
1	Welsh's Milkweed	3,680	Kane
2	Vermilion Cliffs	26,486	Kane
3	White Cliffs	45,916	Kane
4	Parunuweap Canyon	50,088	Kane
	Total	**126,170**	

Potential ACECs

Following the evaluation of identified values using the relevance and importance criteria, five areas (60,600 acres) were identified as potential ACECs (Map 2, Potential ACECs). Descriptions of the potential ACECs and suggested management are included in Attachment 2. Potential ACECs were delineated in two ways:

- The potential ACECs for Welsh's Milkweed, Vermilion Cliffs, White Cliffs, and Parunuweap Canyon are smaller than the nominated ACECs because the values determined relevant and important are found in only parts of the nominated areas.
- The potential ACEC for the Cottonwood Canyon area is larger than the existing ACEC (Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon) because additional relevant and important values were identified outside the existing boundary.

Table AH-3. Potential ACECs

	Area Name	Acreage	County
1	Welsh's Milkweed	1,300	Kane
2	Vermilion Cliffs	23,400	Kane
3	White Cliffs	26,000	Kane
4	Cottonwood Canyon	3,800	Kane
5	Parunuweap Canyon	6,100	Kane
Total		**60,600**	

ACECs Versus Wilderness

ACECs may be designated within wilderness areas. ACEC designation shall not be used as a substitute for a wilderness suitability recommendation. If an ACEC is proposed within or adjacent to a Wilderness Study Area (WSA), the RMP … "shall provide clear direction of the relationship of the ACEC to the recommendations being made for the WSA. The relationship shall be described to the level of detail required to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation by the public."—*BLM Manual 1613.33D*

"Where ACEC values and wilderness characteristics coincide, the special management associated with an ACEC, if designated, may also protect wilderness characteristics."—*IM-2003-275*

Consideration of Potential ACECs in the Draft RMP/EIS

Potential ACECs are considered in the Kanab Draft RMP/EIS, as follows:

- **Alternative A:** Current designation of Water Canyon/South Fork Indian Canyon ACEC (220 acres)
- **Alternative B:** Designate Cottonwood Canyon ACEC (3,800 acres)
- **Alternative C:** Designate Cottonwood Canyon ACEC, Welsh's Milkweed ACEC, Vermilion Cliffs ACEC, White Cliffs ACEC, and Parunuweap Canyon ACEC (60,600 acres)
- **Alternative D:** Designate no ACECs.

The environmental consequences of the proposals under each alternative, including threats of irreparable damage, are evaluated in Chapter 4 of the Draft RMP/EIS.

ATTACHMENT 1: RELEVANCE AND IMPORTANCE CRITERIA

THE TASK

The task of evaluating the ACEC nominations was done by the land use planning interdisciplinary team. The team's job was to:

- Identify the potentially relevant values, resources, processes, systems, and hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values)
- Evaluate the potentially relevant values to determine which, if any, meet the relevance criteria
- Evaluate relevant values to determine which, if any, meet the importance criteria
- Identify special management to protect and manage relevant and important values
- Map the area(s) of relevance and importance. These maps define the potential ACECs that will be considered in the Draft EIS
- Consider the existing ACEC's relevant and important values to determine if changes should be made during the ongoing planning effort.

1) Identifying Potentially Relevant Values

The team reviewed each of the five ACEC nominations to identify potentially relevant values. Only the values identified in the nominations were evaluated for relevance.

2) Determining Relevance

Potentially relevant values were evaluated based on guidance in 43 CFR 1610.7-2, *Designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*, and BLM Manual 1613, *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*. Only one of the relevance criteria had to be met for the area to be considered further for importance.

Historical, Cultural, and Scenic Values

A historic or cultural value was determined relevant if it:

- Was determined significant by the staff archaeologist
- Has been determined to be eligible for the National Register
- Retains integrity and has research potential and/or is considered important by local Native American tribes.

A scenic value was determined relevant if it was inventoried as Class A scenery by the BLM.

Fish and Wildlife Resources

A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity) was judged relevant if it or its habitat was documented as present within the nominated area.

Sources of information:

- Utah Natural Heritage Program Database, operated and maintained by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR)

- UDWR habitat maps for game species
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) habitat data maps, recovery plans, and other information.

Natural Processes or Systems

Nominated natural processes or systems (e.g., plants, riparian areas, and geologic processes) were considered relevant if they were present within the nominated area and included the following:

- Endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species (documented occurrences and/or habitat within nominated area)
- Rare, endemic, or relict terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian plants or plant communities (documented occurrences and/or habitat within nominated area)
- Rare geological features.

Sources of information included the following:

- Utah Natural Heritage Program Database operated and maintained by the UDWR
- UDWR habitat maps for game species
- USFWS habitat data maps
- Riparian area inventories
- Existing management plans
- Wilderness inventory information
- National Natural Landmark Areas Survey (1980)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data.

Natural Hazards

A natural hazard was considered relevant if it was so determined by the interdisciplinary team after reviewing the information (about the hazard) on a case-by-case basis.

3) Determining Importance

Only relevant values were evaluated for importance. In general, the value, resource, system, process, or hazard described as relevant had to have substantial significance and values to meet the importance criteria. Only one of the importance criteria had to be met for an area to become a potential ACEC.

Significant Qualities

To meet the importance criteria, a relevant value had to have more than locally significant qualities that gave it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.

Historical, Cultural Values

A relevant historic or cultural value was determined more than locally significant if it was:

- Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
- Eligible for listing on National Register of Historic Places
- Otherwise judged more than locally significant as a result of federal laws, regulations, and national BLM policies that mandate consideration and protection of cultural resources.

Scenic Values

A relevant scenic value was determined more than locally significant if it was:

- A national or state scenic designation such as State Scenic Byways, National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads, or BLM Backcountry Byways
- Otherwise judged more locally significant by the interdisciplinary team.

Fish and Wildlife Resources or Botanical Processes or Systems

A relevant fish or wildlife resource or botanical process or system was determined more than locally significant if the species is protected under federal law, regulation, or BLM national policy that mandates the consideration and protection of species:

- Special status species, including:
  - Federally listed threatened or endangered species
  - BLM-sensitive species
  - State of Utah species of concern
- Endemic to nominated area.

Riparian Systems

Riparian areas are deemed important because they provide water, food, cover, and travel lanes for many aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species. Native riparian area plants and their root systems contribute to improved water quality and quantity by holding soils in place while filtering sediments, increasing ground water recharge, and protecting stream banks. In the decision area riparian resources encompass less than 1 percent of the total acres. Because of their limited nature and relative value, all riparian areas are deemed important (Utah Riparian Management Policy IM UT-2005-091).

Natural Hazard

A relevant natural hazard was more than locally significant if it was so determined by the interdisciplinary team after reviewing the information about the hazard.

Threats and Vulnerability

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it had qualities or circumstances in the nominated area that made it:

- Fragile
- Sensitive
- Rare
- Irreplaceable
- Exemplary
- Unique
- Endangered
- Threatened
- Vulnerable to adverse change.

Determinations of special values, threats, and vulnerability to adverse change were made by staff specialists and the interdisciplinary team.

National Priority

The relevant values were determined to meet the importance criteria if special protection was warranted in order to:

- Satisfy national priority concerns
- Carry out FLPMA mandates.

Historic and Cultural Values—Protection of cultural resources is a national priority; therefore, any cultural resource identified as relevant was also determined to be important.

Scenic Values—A relevant scenic resource that also carried a national designation such as National Scenic Byway, All-American Road, or BLM Backcountry Byway was determined important.

Fish and Wildlife Resources or Botanical Processes or Systems—A relevant, federally listed threatened or endangered species was also determined important because of the Endangered Species Act and Executive Order (EO) 13186, signed in 2001. This order requires all federal agencies that might have a measurable negative effect on migratory birds to develop a Memorandum of Understanding with USFWS in order to promote the recommendations of the North America Waterfowl Management Plan, North American Bird Conservation Initiative, North American Bird Conservation Act, and other migratory bird programs. The EO further requires federal agencies to consider the effects that planned or authorized activities will have on migratory birds (Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA] of 1918) and their habitats and to consider migratory birds in their land use planning efforts.

Riparian Systems—The BLM developed the National Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s. This initiative established riparian areas as a national priority, developed goals and objectives for managing riparian-wetland resources on public lands, and included a strategy to focus management on entire watersheds. The Utah BLM Riparian Management Policy is tiered to this overall national strategy.

Safety and Public Welfare

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it had qualities that warranted highlighting it to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.

Threat to Life and Property

The relevant value was determined to meet the importance criteria if it poses a significant threat to human life and safety or property.

4) Special Management

Suggested special management was developed to address, mitigate, or prevent identified threats.

5) Mapping Potential ACECs

Values identified as having relevance and importance provided a basis for the potential ACECs. In all cases where nominations were reviewed, the BLM interdisciplinary team determined the boundary of the potential area to be smaller than the nominated area (see rationale included in Attachment 2). During evaluation of the existing ACEC, additional relevant and important values were identified outside of the ACEC, and the acreage for the potential ACEC was thus increased. All potential ACECs will be evaluated in the Draft RMP/EIS.

ATTACHMENT 2—EVALUATIONS OF ACEC NOMINATIONS

Welsh's Milkweed Nominated ACEC

Nominated by Laura Fertig.

Area Considered	Welsh's Milkweed Nominated ACEC
General Location	About 9 miles west of Kanab, Utah.
General Description	The Coral Pink Sand Dunes area.
Acreage	3,680 public land acres.
Values Considered	Scenic, wildlife, plants, ecologic, and geologic.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 3,680 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that relevant and important values, resources, natural systems or processes, or hazards/safety/public welfare (referred to collectively as values) exist on approximately 1,300 acres that make up the potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in RMP alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the "relevance" criterion if it contains one or more of the following:

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Scenic—100% of area is Class A scenery.
	No	Cultural—area was not nominated for this value, significant cultural sites may be present but did not contribute to the nomination of this ACEC.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened), documented presence.
	Yes	Coral Pink Sand Dunes tiger beetle—candidate for listing.
	Yes	Raptors—MBTA.
	No	Southwestern willow flycatcher—federally listed (endangered), no documented sightings.
	No	Western red bat—BLM sensitive, no documented sightings.
	No	Big free-tailed bat—BLM sensitive, no documented sightings.
	No	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive, no documented sightings.
	No	Mule deer—no crucial winter habitat.

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relict plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	Yes	Welsh's milkweed—threatened plant species.
	Yes	Old growth ponderosa pine—known occurrence.
	Yes	Vernal pools.
	Yes	Rare geologic feature—fault controlled sand dunes.
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process).	No	Area was not nominated for this value. None known to be present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the "importance" criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.	Yes	Scenery—more than locally significant, Yellowjacket Road is a Utah Scenic Backway.
	Yes	Rare geologic feature—more than locally significant and distinctive.
	Yes	Coral Pink Sand Dunes tiger beetle.
	No	Bald eagle—not a designated winter roost site.
	No	Old growth ponderosa pine—not more than locally significant.
	No	Raptors—habitat is available in other locations.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	Yes	Welsh's milkweed—may be impacted by off-highway vehicle (OHV) activity.
	Yes	Coral Pink Sand Dunes tiger beetle—may be impacted by OHV activity.
	No	Bald eagle—no identified threats.
	No	Old growth ponderosa pine—no identified threats.
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates.	No	Bald eagle—not a designated winter roost site.
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. Not present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that 1,300 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for scenery, rare geologic feature, Coral Pink Sand Dunes tiger beetle, and Welsh's milkweed.

Suggested Special Management

What special management is required to protect importance values from threats?

> FLPMA Section 103(a): *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*

Relevant and Important Values	Suggested Special Management
Scenic	Manage Class A scenery as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II. (WSA area is managed as VRM Class I.) Oil and gas leasing with major constraints (no surface occupancy). Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry. Close to mineral material disposal. No new rights-of-way (ROW).
Welsh's Milkweed	Maintain existing management.
Coral Pink Sand Dunes Tiger Beetle	Maintain existing management under current conservation areas.
General Prescriptions	Continue cooperative law enforcement with State Park. No woodcutting (forest product sales). No wildling collections without a permit. Retain all lands and interest in land in federal ownership.

Vermilion Cliffs Nominated ACEC

Nominated by Citizens of Kane County.

Area Considered	Vermilion Cliffs Nominated ACEC
General Location	Located north and northeast of Kanab between Highway 89 and Johnson Canyon Road.
General Description	Scenic redrock cliffs that form the backdrop of Kanab.
Acreage	26,486 public land acres.
Values Considered	Scenic, cultural, wildlife, plant, geologic, and natural processes and systems.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 26,486 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined that relevant and important values exist on approximately 23,400 acres that make up the potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the "relevance" criterion if it contains one or more of the following:

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Scenic—about 70 percent of the nominated area is Class A scenery.
	Yes	Cultural—area has high density of complex sites that cover the timespan from the Archaic period into the historic period, with an emphasis on pre-Puebloan archaeology.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	No	Mexican spotted owl—modeled habitat present in only very small area.
	No	Greater sage-grouse—no documented presence or habitat.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive; documented sightings.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive, documented sightings.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Southwestern willow flycatcher—federally listed (endangered), has migratory habitat.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Mule deer—high-value winter habitat.
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	No	Geologic feature—these features are common throughout the Colorado Plateau, few iron concretions within the nominated area.
	Yes	Kanab thelypody—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	Yes	Gumbo milkvetch—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	No	Arizona bladderpod—not a Utah sensitive species.
	No	Virgin phacelia—not a Utah sensitive species.

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Meager camissonia—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	Yes	Stella's pepperplant—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	Yes	Kane breadroot—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	Yes	Riparian.
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process).	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the "importance" criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.	Yes	Scenic—Highway 89 is a Utah Scenic Byway, Johnson Canyon is a Utah Scenic Backway.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	No	Southwestern willow flycatcher—primarily migratory habitat.
	No	Mule deer—not more than locally significant, habitat on the fringe of premium hunting area.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Golden eagle—federally protected.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	No	Northern Goshawk—transitory, small, and limited habitat.
	Yes	Kanab thelypody—BLM sensitive species, habitat present.
	Yes	Gumbo milkvetch—BLM sensitive species, habitat present.
	Yes	Meager camissonia—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
	Yes	Stella's pepperplant—no documented occurrences, habitat present.

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Kane breadroot—no documented occurrences, habitat present.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	Yes	Scenic—may be impacted by oil and gas development, wind energy development, and OHV activity.
	Yes	Cultural—sites are fragile, sensitive, irreplaceable, endangered, and vulnerable to adverse change. OHV and vandalism are the primary threats to the cultural resources in this area.
	No	Townsend's big-eared bat—no identified threats.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	Yes	Bald eagle—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	No	Mexican spotted owl—no identified threats.
	Yes	Golden eagle—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	No	Fringed myotis bat—no identified threats.
	No	Spotted bat—no identified threats.
	Yes	Kanab thelypody—BLM Utah Sensitive species, habitat present, and OHV impacts.
	Yes	Gumbo milkvetch—BLM Utah Sensitive species, habitat present, and OHV impacts.
	Yes	Meager camissonia—no documented occurrences, habitat present, and OHV impacts.
	Yes	Stella's pepperplant—no documented occurrences, habitat present, and OHV impacts.
	Yes	Kane Breadroot—no documented occurrences, habitat present, and OHV impacts.
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates.	No	Scenic—not identified as a national priority.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of the sites are eligible to the National Register, but no sites are currently listed.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Golden eagle—federally protected.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: After evaluation of the ACEC proposal, the interdisciplinary team determined that 23,400 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for scenery, cultural, wildlife, and natural processes.

Suggested Special Management

What special management is required to protect importance values from threats?

> FLPMA Section 103(a): *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*

Relevant and Important Values	Suggested Special Management
Scenic	Manage as VRM Class II or III. Manage OHV as limited to designated routes. Oil and gas leasing with minor constraints or with major constraints (no surface occupancy). Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry. No new ROWs (including communication sites). Retain ACEC in public ownership. Work with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) to acquire state inholdings.
Vegetation and Wildlife	Lease notices for flora and fauna. Restrict climbing within spatial and seasonal buffers surrounding raptor nests.
Cultural	Develop interpretive displays (e.g., cultural, wildlife). Manage OHV as limited to designated routes. Manage grazing activities to minimize impacts on at-risk cultural sites.

White Cliffs Nominated ACEC

Nominated by Citizens of Kane County.

Area Considered	White Cliffs Nominated ACEC
General Location	Approximately 15 miles north and northwest of Kanab between Highway 89 and Johnson Canyon Road.
General Description	Scenic white cliffs as viewed from Highway 89.
Acreage	45,916 public land acres.
Values Considered	Scenic, cultural, wildlife, and plants.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

This area was nominated to include 45,916 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined relevant and important values exist on 26,000 contiguous acres that make up the potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the "relevance" criterion if it contains one or more of the following:

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Scenic—about 65% of the nominated area is Class A scenery.
	Yes	Cultural—high density of complex sites that cover the timespan from the Archaic period into the historic period.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—Modeled habitat present.
	Yes	Mule deer—transitory habitat.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive, habitat present.
	No	Sage-grouse—no documented presence or habitat.
	No	Kit fox.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	Yes	Welsh's milkweed—threatened species, designated critical habitat.
	Yes	Escarpment milkvetch—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Canaan Mountain beardtongue—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Meager camissonia—habitat is present; no known individuals.
	Yes	Clarion pepperplant—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Cronquist's phacelia—BLM sensitive.
	No	Geologic—not uncommon on the Colorado Plateau.

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process).	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the "importance" criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.	Yes	Scenic—Highway 89 is a Utah Scenic Byway, Johnson Canyon is a Utah Scenic Backway.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—modeled habitat.
	No	Mule deer—transitory habitat.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive, primarily winter habitat.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive, habitat present.
	Yes	Welsh's milkweed—threatened species, designated critical habitat.
	Yes	Escarpment milkvetch—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Canaan Mountain beardtongue—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Meager camissonia—habitat is present, no known individuals.
	Yes	Clarion pepperplant—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Cronquist's phacelia—BLM sensitive, habitat is present, no known individuals.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	Yes	Scenic—may be impacted by oil and gas development, wind energy development, and OHV activity.
	Yes	Cultural—sites are fragile, sensitive, irreplaceable, endangered, and vulnerable to adverse change. OHV and vandalism potentially threaten the cultural resources.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
		and gas development.
	No	Southwestern willow flycatcher—no identified threats.
	Yes	Bald eagle—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	No	Mexican spotted owl—no identified threats.
	No	Mule deer—no identified threats.
	Yes	Golden eagle—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	No	Fringed myotis bat—no identified threats.
	No	Townsend's big-eared bat—no identified threats.
	No	Spotted bat—no identified threats.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—threatened or vulnerable to OHV use and oil and gas development.
	Yes	Welsh's milkweed—threatened species, designated critical habitat, potential OHV impacts.
	Yes	Escarpment milkvetch—BLM sensitive, potential OHV impacts.
	Yes	Canaan Mountain beardtongue—BLM sensitive, potential OHV impacts.
	Yes	Meager camissonia—BLM sensitive, potential OHV impacts.
	Yes	Clarion pepperplant—BLM sensitive, potential OHV impacts.
	Yes	Cronquist's phacelia—BLM sensitive, habitat is present, no known individuals, potential OHV impacts.
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates.	No	Scenic—not identified as a national priority.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of the sites are eligible to the National Register, but no sites are currently listed.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Golden eagle—federally listed.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: After evaluation of the ACEC proposal, the interdisciplinary team determined that 26,000 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for scenery, cultural, wildlife, and natural processes.

Suggested Special Management

What special management is required to protect importance values from threats?

> FLPMA Section 103(a): *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*

Relevant and Important Values	Suggested Special Management
Scenic	Manage as VRM Class II. Oil and gas leasing with major constraints (no surface occupancy). Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry. Close to mineral material disposals. No new ROWs (including communications sites). Retain ACEC in public ownership, work to acquire state sections within the nominated area. Work with SITLA to acquire state inholdings.
Cultural	Develop interpretive displays (e.g., cultural, wildlife). Manage OHV as limited to designated routes. Manage grazing activities to minimize impacts to at-risk cultural sites.
Vegetation and Wildlife	Lease notice for flora and fauna. Restrict climbing within spatial and seasonal buffers surrounding raptor nests.

Water and Indian Canyon Existing ACEC (Cottonwood Canyon ACEC)

This includes re-evaluation of the existing Water and Indian Canyon ACEC and additional acreage identified by the interdisciplinary team. The entire area considered is called the Cottonwood Canyon ACEC.

Area Considered	Water and Indian Canyon ACEC
General Location	Approximately 3 miles southwest of Kanab.
General Description	Canyon complex north of the Kaibab Paiute Reservation.
Acreage	220 acres in the existing ACEC, but relevant and important values, resources, processes, and hazards/public welfare resources were identified on 3,800 public land acres, including the 220 acres of the existing ACEC.
Values Considered	Scenic, cultural, wildlife, natural processes, plant, geologic features, and Fredonia surface water watershed.

From Existing ACEC to Potential ACEC

Upon re-evaluation of the existing 220 acre Water and Indian Canyon ACEC the interdisciplinary team identified that the relevant and important values associated with the existing ACEC extended beyond the existing boundary. In addition, the team identified the potential for additional values that were included in the following evaluation. The larger evaluated area is referred to as the Cottonwood Canyon ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the "relevance" criterion if it contains one or more of the following:

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Scenic—entire area is Class A scenery.
	Yes	Cultural—high site density and complex sites covering the timespan from the Archaic period into the historic period, with an emphasis on pre-Puebloan archaeology. Contains one site listed on the National Register. One of the few areas in the region with cliff-side dwelling sites.
A fish and wildlife resource (including habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—large acreage of modeled habitat.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Southwestern willow flycatcher—potential habitat present.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Mule deer—winter high-value and crucial habitat.
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	Yes	Geology—Navajo sandstone is an important aquifer for the area, and combined with the formation of the canyons this provides a unique riparian area.
	Yes	Ecological—hanging gardens, uncommon feature on the Kanab Field Office.
	Yes	Riparian—a large and unique riparian system functioning properly.
	Yes	Old growth Douglas fir—not normally found at this low elevation.

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process).	Yes	Area contains the watershed for the city of Fredonia, AZ. Disturbance or vandalism of water collection facilities and the watershed resources could affect water quantity and quality.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the "importance" criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.	Yes	Scenic—more than locally significant.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. One site currently on the register.
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—large acreage of modeled habitat.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Southwestern willow flycatcher—habitat present.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Fringed myotis bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Spotted bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Mule deer—winter high-value and critical habitat.
	No	Geology—not more than locally significant.
	No	Riparian—not more than locally significant.
	No	Old growth Douglas fir—not more than locally significant.
	No	Ecological—hanging gardens, not more than locally significant.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	Yes	Scenic—threats include oil and gas development.
	Yes	Cultural—sites are fragile, sensitive, irreplaceable, endangered, and vulnerable to adverse change. Threats include unregulated OHV use, grazing impacts to certain site types, and vandalism.
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—threats include rock climbing.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—threats include rock climbing.
	No	Southwestern willow flycatcher—no identified threats, very limited access.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Fringe myotis bat—threats include rock climbing.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—threats include rock climbing.
	Yes	Spotted bat—threats include rock climbing.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
	No	Northern Goshawk—no identified threats.
	No	Mule deer—no identified threats, very limited access.
	Yes	Geology—Navajo sandstone is an important aquifer for the area, and combined with the formation of the canyons this provides a unique riparian area.
	No	Ecology—hanging gardens, no identified threats.
	Yes	Riparian—threats include oil and gas development.
	No	Old growth Douglas fir—no identified threats.
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates.	Yes	Cultural—has one site listed on the National Register and many others considered eligible to the National Register.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—federally listed (threatened).
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	Yes	Area contains the watershed for the city of Fredonia, AZ.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	Yes	Area contains the watershed for the city of Fredonia, AZ. Disturbance or vandalism of water collection facilities and the watershed resources could affect water quantity and quality.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The interdisciplinary team determined that 3,800 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for scenery, cultural, wildlife, natural processes, and hazard/safety/public welfare.

Suggested Special Management

What special management is required to protect importance values from threats?

> FLPMA Section 103(a): *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*

Relevant and Important Values	Suggested Special Management
Scenic	Manage as VRM Class II. Close area to OHV use or limited to designated routes. Close to oil and gas leasing or lease with major constraints. Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry. Close to mineral material disposals.
Cultural	Manage OHV as limited to designated routes. Monitor specific sites on a regular basis. Retain all lands and interests in land in federal ownership. Work with SITLA to acquire state inholdings.
Hazard/Safety/Public Welfare	Do not authorize livestock grazing in the Water Canyon Allotment.

Parunuweap Canyon Nominated ACEC

Nominated by Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance.

Area Considered	Parunuweap Canyon Nominated ACEC
General Location	A few miles west of Highway 89 near Mt. Carmel Junction.
General Description	Parunuweap Canyon contains the East Fork Virgin River down to the Zion National Park boundary.
Acreage	50,088 public land acres.
Values Considered	Scenic, cultural, wildlife, natural processes, plant, and geologic features.

From Nominated Area to Potential ACEC

The nominated area includes 50,088 acres of public land. The BLM interdisciplinary team determined relevant and important values exist on 6,100 contiguous acres that make up the potential ACEC.

Identification Criteria

To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.

Relevance

An area meets the “relevance” criterion if it contains one or more of the following:

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including rare or sensitive archaeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Scenic—100% of the nominated area is Class A scenery.
	Yes	Cultural—high site density on flats and terraces above the river canyon, also a significant number of sites including rock art, granaries, and associated sites within the canyon itself.
A fish and wildlife resource	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.

Relevance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Southwestern willow flycatcher—potential habitat present.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—has designated critical and modeled habitat in very small areas.
	Yes	Mule deer—has high-value winter habitat.
	Yes	Golden eagle—MBTA.
	Yes	Big free-tailed bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive, habitat present.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
A natural process or system (including endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities that are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	No	Geologic feature—these features are common throughout the Colorado Plateau.
	Yes	Ecological—hanging gardens, uncommon feature in the Kanab Field Office.
	No	Riparian—the riparian areas in the nominated ACEC are operating at proper functioning condition (PFC).
Natural hazards (including areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, and seismic activity, or dangerous if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process).	No	Area not nominated for these criteria.

Importance

The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values to satisfy the "importance" criteria. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared with any similar resource.	Yes	Scenery is more than locally significant.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of the sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are fragile, sensitive, irreplaceable, endangered, and vulnerable to adverse change.
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Southwestern willow flycatcher—has migratory habitat and documented sightings in Zion National Park.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—has designated critical and modeled habitat in very small areas.
	No	Mule deer—not more than locally significant.
	Yes	Golden eagle—federally protected.

Importance Criteria	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
	Yes	Big free-tailed bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Townsend's big-eared bat—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive, habitat present.
	Yes	Northern Goshawk—BLM sensitive.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	No	Scenery.
	Yes	Cultural—majority of the sites are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites are fragile, sensitive, irreplaceable, endangered, and vulnerable to intentional (looting and vandalism) and unintentional (damage from rock climbing, camping on cultural sites, etc.) adverse change.
	No	Mexican spotted owls—no identified threats.
	No	Peregrine falcon—no identified threats.
	No	Southwestern willow flycatcher—no identified threats, very limited access.
	No	Bald eagle—no identified threats, very limited access.
	No	Golden eagle—no identified threats, very limited access.
	No	Townsend's big-eared bat—no identified threats.
	No	Ferruginous hawk—no identified threats.
	No	Northern Goshawk—no identified threats, very limited access.
	No	Mule deer—no identified threats, very limited access.
	No	Hanging gardens—no identified threats.
Has been recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out FLPMA mandates.	No	Cultural.
	Yes	Bald eagle—federally listed (threatened).
	Yes	Peregrine falcon—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Golden eagle—federally protected.
	Yes	Ferruginous hawk—BLM sensitive.
	Yes	Mexican spotted owl—federally listed.
Has qualities that warrant highlighting to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None known to be present.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	Area was not nominated for these criteria. None present.

Potential ACEC—Summary of Relevance and Importance Findings: The interdisciplinary team determined that 6,100 acres meet the criteria of relevance and importance for scenery, cultural, and wildlife.

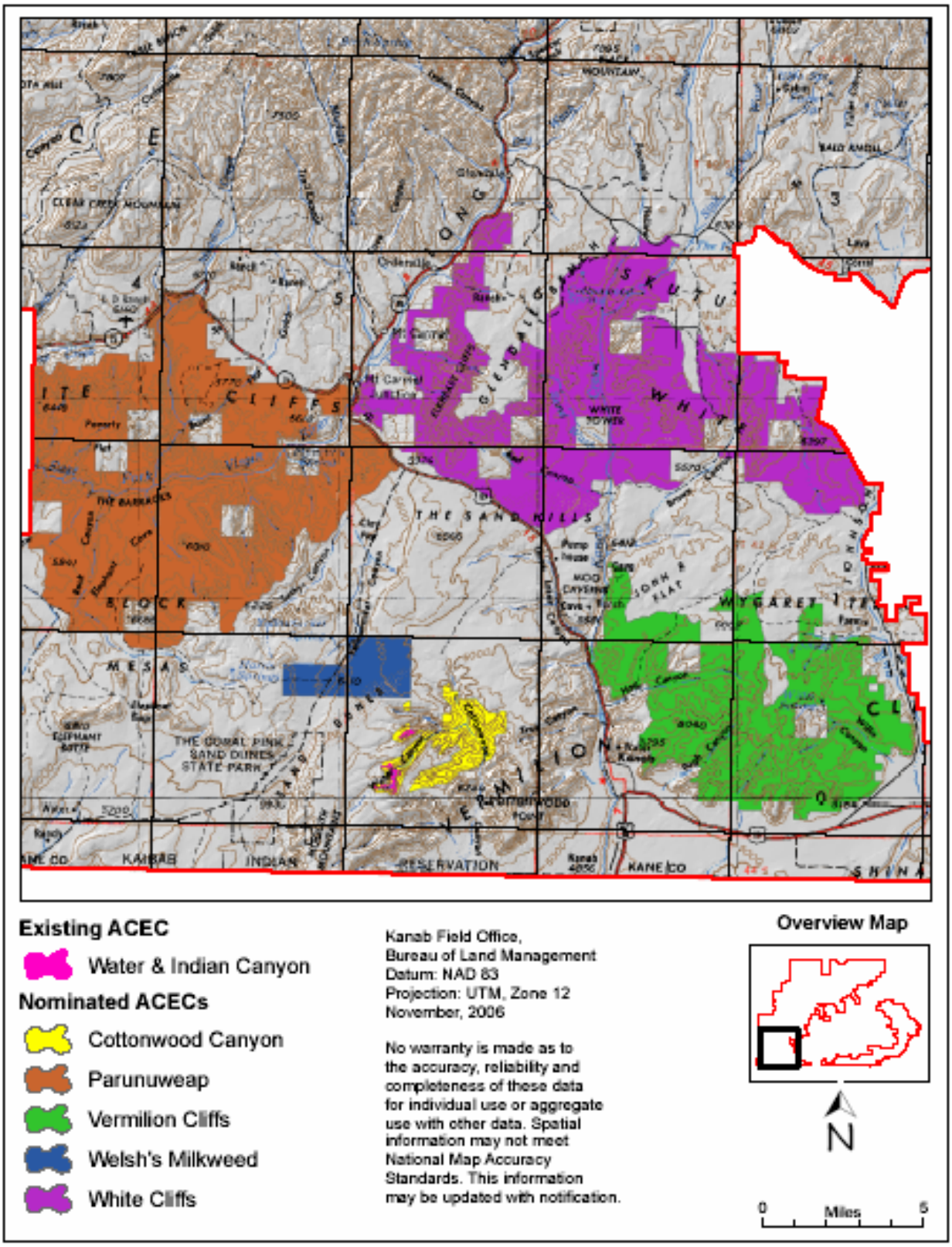
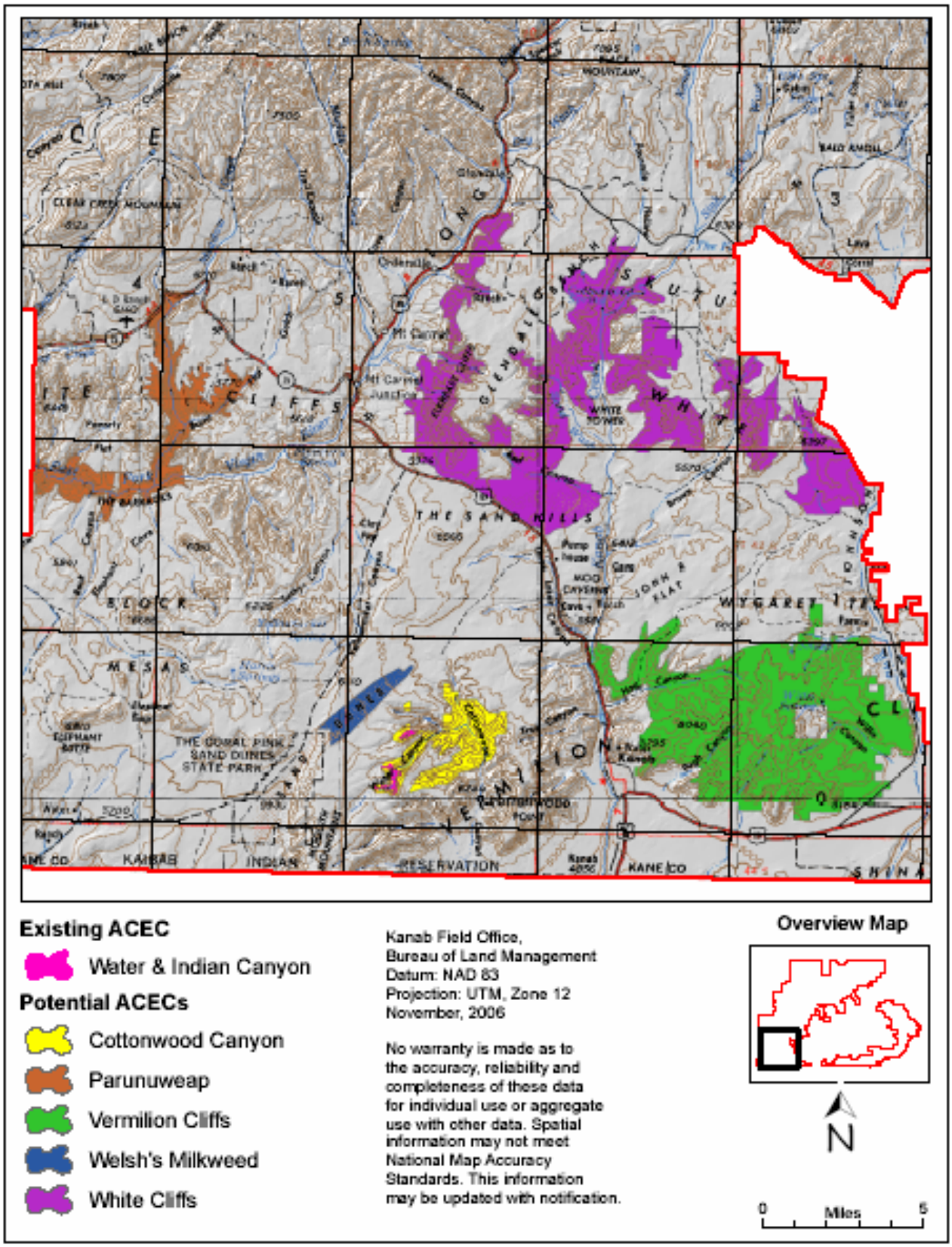
Suggested Special Management

What special management is required to protect importance values from threats?

FLPMA Section 103(a): *The term "areas of critical environmental concern" means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.*

Relevant and Important Values	Suggested Special Management
Scenic	Designate areas outside of the WSA as VRM Class II. Limit OHV use outside the WSA to designated routes. Open areas outside the WSA to oil and gas leasing with major constraints (NSO). Recommend withdrawing from mineral entry. Avoid new ROWs outside the WSA. Retain all lands and interest in lands in federal ownership.
Cultural	Limit camping associated with special recreation permits (SRP) to areas/sites identified during permitting. Regulate rock climbing within 300 feet of cultural sites. Climbing routes that impact cultural resource sites would generally not be allowed, and climbing routes designed to access cultural resource sites would not be allowed unless under permit for scientific investigation. Develop interpretive/education displays for relevant and important resources (e.g., cultural, wildlife). Preclude SRP tours or visitation of sites without prior consultation/clearance with BLM archaeologists and other specialists.
Wildlife and Sensitive Species	Include USFWS lease notices for threatened and endangered (T&E) flora and fauna. Restrict climbing within spatial and seasonal buffers surrounding raptor nests.

MAP 1 NOMINATED AREAS



MAP 2 POTENTIAL ACECS